

1258

Baghdad was sacked  
by the Mongols  
"a moment of incalculable  
loss for Western Civilization  
Mongols threw the books of  
the City's library into the  
Tigris River. The river ran  
black with ink for 3 days

1258

Hulagu sacks Baghdad and  
ends Abbasid Khalifate

Mongol assumes crown of Sicily.

1258

Bagdad was sacked  
by the mongols.

1258

## Mongols Take Baghdad

A grandson of Genghis overthrew the Abbassids. The Abbassid dynasty, which had overthrown the Umayyads in 750, came to an end in 1258, when the Mongols under HULAGU, a grandson of Genghis, rampaged through Persia and captured Baghdad. The last Abbassid caliph, Mustasim, was murdered (according to tradition - rolled in a carpet and stomped upon - because the

mongols were superstitious about shedding  
his blood). Mesopotamia was brought within  
the mongol empire and cut off from the Islamic  
world of the eastern Mediterranean. By the mid  
13th cen. the Abbasid Caliphate had long been in  
decline. The rest set in with the rise of  
independent Islamic caliphates throughout  
the Arab empire in 9th & 10th cen. and continued  
under the invasion of the Seljuk Turks and the  
Crusaders. The significance of the mongol  
invasion was thus more economic than  
political. The magnificent public works and  
the irrigation system the Persians had built  
were destroyed, and Mesopotamia remained  
an economic backwater until revival in 20th cen.

1258

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The mongol army that sacked  
Baghdad in 1258 included  
Georgians, Armenians, and  
Persians

1258

After Hulagu's launched his campaign to the West, he first defeated the Assassins, an extremist Islamic sect & then the 500-year-old Abbasid caliphate.

Hulagu spread Christians when he attacked Bagdad in 1258. His mother was a NESTORIAN Christian.

Hulagu's troops crushed the defending garrison in open combat

then proceeded to bombard the city with  
mangonels. Once inside, they wrapped  
the Abbaid Caliph in Carpet and  
trampled him with horses. They  
plundered Islam's greatest city,  
killing anyone who resisted.



1258

Duncan:Cal

Bagdad was destroyed, first during a period of civil war among the later ABBASIDS and then totally in 1258 by an invading Mongol army.

1258

Bagdad's ruler CALIPH MUSTASIM was lethargic & insulated and his chief minister was of doubtful loyalty. The Mongols struck.

On the one occasion that the Caliph's troops ventured forth, the Mongols (HULAGU) broke a dike behind them trapping them with floodwaters & killed at least 12,000.

HULAGU's men hurled palm-tree

stumps against Baghdad (cats hurling stone missiles had not availed) and after 7 days, the walls were breached. The Mongols poured in, the Caliph's remaining soldiers were slaughtered, and there was huge civilian carnage. Baghdad was filled with the stench of corpses. Many tens of thousands were killed.

Bagdad never recovered its place as the hub of Islamic culture.

The Caliph & his sons were sewn in carpets & trampled to death by horses.

Soon HULAGU added Syria to his conquests

1258-1288

1912 Dates J-BK

In Medina the prophet's mosque  
EL HAZAM was rebuilt after  
the fire in 1257

1258-1261

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John IV Lascaris was Byzantine Emperor

1258

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Mongols sacked Baghdad and  
overthrew the caliphate. The Muslim  
world was in disarray.

1258

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~~to capture the~~

Mongols turned against the  
ABBASID caliphate, sack  
Baghdad in 1258

1258

Mongols overthrew Caliphate of Baghdad.



A.D. 1258

The Mongols destroy Baghdad,  
a city of 800,000 people,  
ending ABBASID rule. They  
become assimilated into  
Islamic culture.

1258

England

Famous "mad" Parliament  
at Oxford.

1258 AD

Baghdad, amid decaying  
irrigation works, fell to the Mongols,  
so ending 5000 yrs of Mesopotamian  
prosperity. Iran, Russia, Tibet, and  
Korea were conquered, and eventually  
the whole of China.

Only the death of a Mongol King  
spared Western Europe; and a typhoon  
that smashed the men of alflut and JAPAN.